7 modation" train, as we should call it at home. Stopping, as it did, at every station on the road between Paris and Tours. However, I did not regret it, for, having Joanne's excellent Guide-Book for the Loire and Middle France, "Loire et Centre," I was able to make good use of my journey, which carried me through many notable places. I had telegraphed in advance for a room, and on reaching the hotel asked anxiously if my message had been received, giving my name. But, my name is an unfortunate one to have come to France with, for it is a monosyllable unpronounceable by French lips, and the very pretty and very civil landlady of the Univers was quite sure that she had not received a telegram from any one of that name. Out came my visiting-card, and then there were exclamations, and I found that the unpronounceable last name had been quietly dropped by the telegrapher, and a room had been ordered and secured for my Christian name with its manageable French l and r. But, I can't get my little last name back again, and all my letters and telegrams come directed to my more musical given one! As I was ready for bed, a man was told to show me to my room, and, to my astonishment, I and two or three other late At one end of the room a temporary gallery has been comers were quietly led out into the street and taken quite a walk to what seemed another part of the hotel, but which was in fact the old Hotel Victoria, which has been entirely refurnished and refitted in a clumsy but comfortable enough country fashion just for this occasion. I find the weather here too cold, however, to do without a fire, and as my room had no fire-place in it, I took a hint from an American friend who came the next day, and who, booked for the Univers like all the rest of us, had been given a bed in an unoccupied house nearly a half mile from the hotel, and had my traps removed to the same house, to keep him company. We two are the only occupants of this pretty little house. My chamber window looks out upon a little garden plot where, in spite of this nipping and eager air of March, an apricot tree is in full bloom, and the primroses and violets are out of the ground and ready for business. It was Saturday night when I arrived, and early Sunday morning I set out on my hunt for a ticket of admission to the Haut Cour de Justice, a thing which I knew in advance by the trouble I had in Paris to lay hold of the tail of any fortorn hope of getting it was not easy. Fortunately I had been able to put things well in train before coming down, and, furnished with a certain eard, I knocked at a bed-room door next my own. I found my good genius in bed, a journalist whose name is well known in Paris, and who, though I did not know it at the time, was here as a witness on the trial. He had been working till 5 o'clock in the morning, had come down the day before in the rapide or express train (in three hours where I took nine!) with all the judges and lawyers and with the Princess Bonaparte. Tired as he was, however, he was full of good-nature, and asking me to get him paper, ink, and pen, he wrote a letter to another ournalist, and armed with that, I went off, to find my new acquaintance in bed as well, but, with imperturbable French good-nature, rubbing his just opened eyes, and promising as soon as he had breakfasted to introduce me to M. Fauche, the Greffler of the Court, and see that I had my ticket. But, said he, it is necessary to act immediately, for the pressure is immense; the world of Tours is fighting with the world of Paris, and it will be lucky if you win in the battle. But there was yet an hour before my brother journalist would get his breakfast, and I had a longing to see something of Tours, so I wandered about the streets and got a glimpse of the Cathedral and of the beautiful Church of St. Julian, and returning to the hotel found my two new friends wide awake and full of pleasant spirits, at breakfast with that gentleman whom every one is praising for his kindness and his desire to serve those who need his services, and they have been many-M. Fauche. M. Fauche took my card and told me to come in an hour long story short, and which I only tell because it relieves my mind, after the exciting chase with its repeated hopes and disappointments, to be able to say that I did not have my labor for my pains-I which, by the by, not a single one of them ha without being told, and even then more than half of finally had the coveted white ticket placed in my hands, and walked off happy to roam the whole long

sunny Sunday afternoon about the old town. The Palais de Justice is not far from the Hotel. It faces a sort of square, with the everlasting Prench fountain, a square that cuts the Boulevard in twois placed, in fact, just where the Rue Royale crosses the Boulevard. It is not a handsome building, but it is not ugly either; 'tis like all French structures of this sort, neither one thing nor another. It was necessary. I knew, to be on hand early in the morning, for I had no place assigned me, but only the amusing to see how things have been managed to meet the exigencies of this exceptional time. The trains have been altered, the hours of the mail have been changed, and breakfast (dejenne) at the hotel is at 9 o'clock, instead of 11, because the journalists have to be accommodated. The court opens at 11, and, as all the newspaper men have their places fixed, they are not obliged to hurry, but they want a good hour and a half for their dejeuner, and everything must bend to them. But I must be on hand earlier, for the doors were to be opened at 9, and first come first seated! It was not difficult to get any coffee and bread at a little after 8, but it would have been hard to get anything else; so armed with that, I hurried over to the Palais, and after a not long delay, found myself well seated in the Hall. The Monitour, describing the scene on the first day devoted a short paragraph to the representative of THE TRIBUNE, which, as it is amusing, I copy for you to smile over. Speaking of the gallery, this writer says: "Au premier rang, la main, gantée de jaune, tendue sur la drapefie verte, sourit le reporteur Americain calme, rose, couvant le parterre de ses grands your bleus!" 'Tis true that your reporter was in the front row, and he earned it in fair fight; 'tis true that his gloves were yellow, and that the gallery was hung with green. No doubt he smiled, for victory is sweet; true, he was calm, for the work was done; and no doubt his face was red, for one isn't squeezed in a doorway by the stout people of Touraine and hustled by French gendarmes for nothing; but your faithful reporter is sure that all he went through would never have turned his brown eyes to blue. But 'tis not for himself he quotes this bit of French fun; 'tis for you, O TRIBUNE! And, indeed, we were not in a moment too soon. In less than half an hour after getting seated there was not a good place to be had for money, and even those who were best seated longed long before the day was over for a little power to change their posture, but in vain. nine o'clock till two and from half-past two to five it was not possible to budge. We were packed like

Once fairly seated I had time to look about me, as you may believe, in the two hours that were to elapse before the sitting of the Court began. And turning to my right hand, what should meet my eyes but the familiar face of Gen. Anderson, who, as I afterward learned, is passing the Winter in Tours with his family. He was surrounded by a party of Americans, and a prettier, more sweetly-intelligent face than that belonging to one of the ladies of his party clid not grace the Palais de Justice that day. The General looks in pretty good health, and follows the rial with attention, though his modesty has prevented him from applying for such a place in the Hall as would, I am sure, be at once accorded to him on the mere mention of his honorable name. To do the authorities justice, the arrangements for the accommodation of those whom business or curiosity draws to the Hall, are as convenient as the shape and size of the room permit. We heard a great deal about this room in Paris; how splendid it was by nature, and how much more splendid the Prefect meant to make it by art! How he was going to decorate it in a style of the greatest magnificence, and spend no end of francs upon it, and, finally, how the Government had told him frankly that he couldn't be allowed to do it, and now that we are here, and see what manner of place it is, we approve the wisdom of the Government in refusing to send good money after bad. For the hall is an utterly insignificant room, to begin with, and Viol- room, Not that I ever heard a word against Louis

let le Due shimself could n't make it any better. It is not as large as Irving Hall-it is too long for its breadth, and there is not the least pretense of architectural decoration, unless the ceiling. deeply coved by plaster ribs, intersecting at right-angles, and with a badly-painted star in each cove, can be called decoration. It is lighted by four or five large windows on one side, while opposite these windows, on canvas stretched on the wallspaces between pilasters, are five portraits, of which the middle one is of course a portrait of Napoleon I., a miserable copy of the celebrated picture of the Emperor in the coronation robes designed for him by Talma, and in the attitude which Talma taught him to assume, for, as all the world knows, he took lessons of the great actor for this piece of stage ceremony, as any other debutant might have done This copy is one of the official copies from this, that, or the other picture of the Emperor which are furnished by the Government to all the public buildings throughout France, and on either side of it are two full-length portraits of celebrated lawyers, counselors or other legal dignities, equally badly painted, and whose names nobody seems to know or care. erected-a tribune, as it is called-to which access is had by a narrow and steep stairs at either end. The benches are narrow and hard, but the view of the hall is good, and 'tis the gallery that we all aim for as soon as the inexorable gendarmes open the gates and let us in. The floor of the hall is thus arranged. Don't quarrel with my details, for I want to describe to you the scene of one of the most interesting events that has taken place in France for many years, and whose consequences are like enough to be serious if the so-called justice of France goes on to the end with the mockery of all decency with which she has begun. Opposite the gallery is a raised platform running entirely across that end of the room. In the middle of the wall is a semicircular recess, the half-dome of which is filled with one of those meaningless allegorical pieces of painting of which the French are so inexplicably fond. It is not any worse painted, nor any better, either, than the same sort of things on the Louvre ceilings. In front of this recess is the long table at which the Judges sit, and on each side of the recess is a door by one of which the Court enters and by the other the jury and the Procureur-General with his assistants. At the left side of the hall under the windows are the seats for the 36 jurymen arranged in three rows of 12 chairs each. A long desk runs in front of each row and is supplied with materials for writing. The seats of the jury are placed within an inclosure covered with green hangings, so that they are only able to leave the hall by the way they entered it. Directly below them-for they sit on a platform level with that on which the Judges are placedare seats at a table for four extra jurymen who are there in case of absences, and seats for about 50 ladies, the crême de la crême of Tours, who are, as you may believe, the object of a good deal of envy from people who are less comfortably seated Against the opposite wall, at the judges' right, is the prisoner's box; next him a box in which a dozen advocates of Tours, who have a certain official right to be present, sit in their black gowns, white bands, and black, brimless hats, and the line is continued by two rows of journalists whose seats were added to those on the floor below at the last hour, and did not satisfy the call for places, even then. Directly in front of the prisoner sit his lawyers in their box, so that they can easily communicate with him. In front of them sit the family and friend of Louis Noir, the brother of Victor, the party in the civil suit. They face the Court, and so do their lawyers. who sit directly behind them, as well as the rest of the journalists who fill up the remainder of this half of the floor, and whose place answers to those of the rather favorable than etherwise. fifty or so ladies on the other side. Up and down the middle of the hall runs a narrow alley by which the witnesses come and go. They stand on the floor, not raised above it, and not in a box, but simply at a lean upon it and address the Judge, or turn to the left and lean upon it and address the jury—a thing

them insist upon turning and talking to the judges. A narrow passage running across the hall and with door at either end separates this half of the hall from that occupied by the mere spectators who are in the gallery and under it. As always and every where there are the privileged spectators, the fifty ladies, as aforesaid, and behind the Judges, and be hind the Procureur-General and his assistants, who, I forget to say, sit in a box of their own facing the Judges and close by the door by which the jury enters. These privileged guests fill up, beside, every right to enter; the space allotted to the journalists | inch of the platform where a chair can be put, and had long been distributed, and, indeed, there were every inch of the floor that they can insinuate themmany of the Paris journals that sent down two or selves into, and I am never tired of watching the neavers by which people, well armed with assur ance and with physical strength, manage to secure places when timid, simple-minded people are easily persuaded 'tis quite impossible. The most adroit and the most successful are the women, the ladies, who put into hard fact the most daring flights of fancy and achieve comfortable seats in choice places by the exercise of a sweet audacity that takes the sting out

of even being sat upon and suflocated.

To describe the noise and confusion that fill the call while all this seating and being seated and settled is going on, where levery one is talking, chatting, calling, oh-ing and ah-ing, remonstrating, begging, scolding, pleading, coquetting, laughing, and all at the top of lungs and speed, would be simply impossible. The French do dearly love a noise, and they have good lungs and use them well. Meanwhile the lawyers get their places, dressed in their queer but not unbecoming costume, the ample black gown with big sleeves and a tippet over the left shoulder edged with white fur, and long linen bands at the neck and a black hat, either round, or square, or many-sided, without a brim and which they put on or off as the fancy strikes them. Floquet, the elo quent advocate of the Noir family, has such a remendous head of hair that I think he must find it difficult to put on his calotte : I have never seen him with it on. The lawyers are in no hurry to get their places, but stand about in groups chatting and talking; then come in the jurymen, a well-looking set of men, and, finalty, the excited huissiers, who have been flying about like parched peas, distracted with their manifold duties, rush up to the platform and appealing with clasped hands to the audience (the black aprons which they wear tied round their necks by a string, and hanging over their backs, depriving their appeal of all dignity), beg us to be seated, to be seated, and to preservel a silence, une grande silence, for look you, the High Court is com

And, in effect, while the buissier whose look of awa in the presence of these awful dignitaries is ludicrously mixed with wonder that the audience should show only a simple curiosity, while the huissiers lift up the curtains that cover the doors opening upon the platform, the Procureur-General and his assistants come in at the left, and Monsieur Glaudaz, Conseiller de la Cour de Cassation, the presiding Judge on this occasion, comes in with the six other Judges at the door on the right. The whole audience rises as the Judges enter and remain standing till they are scated; this is repeated every day, and there are very few who do not conform to the etiquette of the occasion. I should have said that among the very last persons who came in, before the entrance of the court, were the Noir family-that is. Louis Noir, his wife, his mother, and his little boy. They were all dressed in deep black, and the little boy was erying. The impression made on the audience by Louis Noir was not good, and the audience is of that amiable disposition toward the Prince not because he is a murderer, but because he is a prince, and although he is a murderer, and although he has broken almost every law in the decalogue, that every unfavorable impression made upon them is so much to be regretted. Monsieur Louis Noir cannot help his face, but it is a bad, black, vindictive face, not as bad as that of Paul Cassaignac, which is the worst I ever saw-even Troppmann had not so bad a face, nor so bad as Pierre Bonaparte, whose expression is stupid, however, rather than actively ferocious, but still it is a face that for poor Victor Noir's sake-the handsome, gay-hearted, kindly Vic-

tor's sake-I wish had been kept out of the Court-

Noir, and good and bad faces are alike deceptive. but I am bound to say that it is true Louis Noir's appearance has made an unpleasant impression. His wife, on the contrary, drew toward her all the warmest sympathies of the audience when she came

to give her testimony. Finally, the prisoner comes in, accompanied by an officer of the guard, and a murmur expressive of what sentiment cannot be determined, runs over the whole assembly. His portraits resemble him strongly when at rest, but of course cannot give any idea of him when he is roused to anger as we have had repeated opportunities of seeing him since the first day. He is dressed in a black dress-coat buttoned up, trowsers of purplish black, so dark as hardly to show their color, a vest of black silk, a white necktie, and salmon-colored gloves;-he wears no orna ments of any kind, and his appearance, if his head could be kept out of sight, is very respectable. With his head in full view, however, he looks exactly, as one of the newspapers described him, like a butcher in his Sunday clothes.

It is difficult, for me impossible, to look upon this man without horror. The murderer of six or seven men, in cold-blood, the violator of women, the political renegade, the deserter, the victim of the most brutal passions-how it is possible to see him come into court, sit at his ease, irreproachably attired, addressed by the judge with a gracious politeness that contrasts most strikingly with the treatment accorded the witnesses for the Noir family, and allowed full liberty to hurl insults and furious abuse at the witnesses, and even at the very advocates, not having been even rebuked until to-day, and then, because it was necessary, as will be seen, to cover up the undiscovered severity of the court to Monsieur de Fonvielle by a show of severity to the accused, who was the sole cause of the difficulty; -how is it possible to sit and see and learn all these things, without a natural sentiment of indignation, without a feeling of disgust? Still, I wish to be just.

desire, being sent here as a chronicler, to chronicle truly, and I will attempt to describe the so-called Prince as he really looks. He is a man of powerful build, with a broad chest, broad-bottomed, large arms and legs, and a small, flat head-small, that is in proportion to his immense body. His hair is thin, and what little he has in front is so arranged as to make his head look still flatter than it is, being drawn in a straight line at the top of his forehead from side to side. He wears a greyish beard, and a mustache that nearly covers his small mouth, with its thin, white lips, that are often made whiter still by a deadly, inexpressible smile. His eyes are small and mean, and he rarely, if ever, lifts their lids, but sits bolt upright, with his small, neatly-gloved hand on either thigh, and looks down upon the floor. As he sits there-still, silent, impassive-he is simply repulsive-looking. I should think a little child would be afraid to go up and touch his knee. But when, as he has repeatedly done, he bounds out of his seat in violent rage at something said by a witness or by one of the advocates, his arms close to his side and his whole body inclined strongly forward from the middle (always the same attitude, sitting, and the same attitude, standing), while his thick, muffled, disagreeable voice comes out in a stutter of blind rage-a thrill of disgust, a cry of shame, runs through even this imperialist hall, that all this must come in its proper place. At first, after the jury had been drawn by lot, and had taken the oath; and while the President was reading his address to the jury, in which that French justice which is so much talked about and so seldom seen, was again lauded to the skies; even while the Prince was undergoing his examination there was nothing to complain of in the Prince's manner, and indeed the impression that he made upon the audience was

The Court will probably sit through Saturday, and as soon as it has given its verdict I will give you my impressions of the trial. It has been a most exciting, a most dramatic scene, and it is only because it has been so that the fatigue has been endurable. ince the first day the getting into the hall has been much more difficult, for the doors are not spend until 10 o'clock, and we are kept standing in the street for a full hour, and when once in-a queue is formed and we are let in by tens-the crowd is so great that all freedom of movement is impossible, with the exception of the half-hour's recess, until the Court rises, which, to-day, the 24th, was not until 6 o'clock.

SCENES AT THE TRIAL.

SCENES AT THE TRIAL.

M. Rochefort's appearance in Court on the third day of the trial is thus described by the London correspondent of The London News:

Who does not know the face and figure of Rochefort! His features and expression are of that kind which always "come out" satisfactorily in a portrait. A face lividly pale, black hair and mustache, eyes bright and piercing, but strangely mournful in expression—that is the description I should give of a countenance which he who has seen it can never forget. The witness stands at the bar with striking dignity; his slender figure erect, and one hand lightly resting on the rail. Prince Pierre looks at his arch enemy with impassable gaze. The face of Rochefort is not more pale than his,
"Your name!" asks the President. "Henri Victor de

produces a certain effect which the astute dramatst diperhaps foreseen. The witness gives his evidence th supreme calm, but the importance of it, I, for one, d not in the least comprehend. He began by speaking the "affair" purely and simply as a murder, but consect that he knew nothing about it. Having received insulting letter from the Prince, as had been so often debefore, he resolved to call him out. While Millèro d Arnold were absent upon this business he went down d before, he convex to call him out. While states of derived were absent upon this business he went down the Corps Législatif, and there met MM. Gambetta d'. "Take care how you deal with that man! They i me that he is an atrocious blackguard" (une affreus maille). Instantly all eyes are turned upon the priser. Will be not leap from the dock and strangle this man! Such was the eager question in every face. But Prince Pierre only drew a long breath, and compressed his chest with his hands.

According to The Pall Mall Gazette, Madame According to I'm.

Louis Noir's witnessed that on the loth of January, the

day of Noir's death, she and his affianced bride (he was

to be married in ten days) helped him to put on his gloves

tyou will see the importance of this directly). They

itted him exactly, and were so tight he could not open his hand fairly, or double his fist for fear of bursting them.

These gloves were brought to our house after his death. I saw them, they were quite whole. If Victor had given a blow with his fist, as it has been said he did, to the Prince, the gloves would have been mutilated and torn. Then I was convinced that no box on the ear could have been given by Victor Noir, and that the deposition of the Prince was false, and that he had lied.

As the witness pronounced these words, a pin might have been heard fall in the court; every eye, even that of the President, turned to the accused, who for the first time during the trial, showed some signs—slight signs—of feeling. The blood-stained shirt of his victim, the revolver with which he killed him, had been shown, without his having moved a muscle; but the simple words of a quiet, modest-looking woman—words pronounced in a voice, broken indeed by sobs, but without the least theatrical action or attempt to create a sensation—seemed to move him. As to the audience, the effect on them was tremendous.

The Telegraph correspondent writes, regarding the events of the third day: After the passage of a few unimportant witnesses, evidence was called as to the character of the third day: After the passage of a few unimportant witnesses, evidence was called as to the character of the Prince, more especially in the time of his military service. Gen. Flombain declared that the prisoner was in all respects a fine soldier. Why did he leave the army a sked M. Laurier. He left upon a mission, replied the witness. Did he not rather leave dismissed t suggested the lawyer. The prisoner broke in here with passionate emphasis, and violent gesture of menace: "I left upon a mission, be quite sure of that. I protest against the words that M. Laurier dares to utter?" M. Floquet, not the least intimudated—for that matter, there were 50 gendarmes within reach—"I have hereaftle papers which cashed the Prince." The winness Plombain gave M. Laur

er. It was while another witness was under examination It was while another witness was under examination that the scandal of the day came out. We have had a scandal or a sensation every day, but this was the most striking. The prisoner rose suddenly in his piace, and with furious tones apostrophised M. Laurier. "You laugh," he shouted, and accompanied his words with passionate gestures. "You laughed just now, when Capt. Trouchot spoke, who was pierced through the chest by a ball at my side. If he has not your rhetorical art, he has not the less a heart a thousand times better than the faction to which you belong. M. Laurier."

A violent commotion arose in the hall. Some cheered, some cried out upon the prisoner. In the indst of the confusion, which no power of the Court could quell. De Fouvielle sprang upon a bench, and turned to the dock, and shouted, "You, you assassinated my friend, Victor Noir. And you laughed when they described the wound in his body. Murderer! Murderer!" The gendarmes seized him and tore him down. The crowd surged round.

Note. And you langued when they described the wound in his body. Murderer! Murderer! The gendarmes seized him and tore him down. The crowd surged round. A clamor, of which no one know the significance, drowned all the expostulations of the Court and orders of the police. The Judges themselves rise and lean with undissipated all all and arm across their table. At length be Fonvielle is forced out of Court, in the midst of a compact mass of armed tables.

There is at last a market for superflous kit-

XLIST CONGRESS-2d SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, April 6. Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) reported favorably the bilt annulling certain acts of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming relative to the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether any copies of the Census Returns, required by whether any copies of the Census Returns, required by the act of 1850, can, in his opinion, be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and the amount to be saved to the Treasury by such diminution. Adopted. Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. L.) introduced a bill granting land to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Maine) called up
THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, which occupied the remainder of the morning hour. In Committee of the Whole, amendments of the Senate Committee, and others proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Morrill), were agreed to as follows:

Inserting a provision to supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled scances, \$100,000.

Striking out the appropriation of \$10,000 for the Custom-House at Sandark, Olden appropriation for continuing the construction of the Court-House and Post-Office building in New-York City from \$400,000 to

100,000.

Increasing the appropriation for continuing the work on the Post-Office and Sub-Treasury building in Boston, Mass. from \$200,000 to \$255,000; of the construction of Appraiser's Stores at Philadelphia, from \$20,006 a \$40,000, and for the Branch Mint at San Prancisco, California, from 100,000 to \$450,000.

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to \$1,500.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) said the appropriations were based upon department estimates.

Mr. THURMAN complained that there was no bill of particulars for any of these apparently extravagant items.

of particulars for any of these apparently extravagant items.

Mr. CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.) said according to the estimates for the present fiscal year in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the excess over the previous fiscal year, for public buildings, was \$19,000,000.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the business in order was the Georgia bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) moved that the regular order be passed over, in order to proceed with the Deficiency bill until disposed of. Agreed to.

The remaining amendments of the Senate Committee to the Deficiency bill were agreed to.

The amendments include appropriations for \$12,000 for a House of Correction for Hoys in the District of Columbia; \$26,000 to the Delaware indians for stock stokes from them or the whites; \$47,000 to avairable belonged deep for sureying the National Management, \$75,000 to settle the accounts of disbursing officers of the Senate Committee on Britischement; \$75,000 to settle the accounts of disbursing officers of the Senate Senate Management (\$75,000 for contingencies of the involving any actual disbursements; \$50,000 for contingencies of the involving any actual disbursements; \$50,000 for contingencies of the involving any actual disbursements; \$50,000 for contingencies of the Army; \$50,000 for expenses of the recruiting services of the Regular Army; \$50,000 for expenses of the recruiting services of the Regular Army; \$50,000 for expenses of the Particular Army; \$50,000 for contingencies of the construction.

The appropriation of \$4,275 to John S. Willard & Co. for

The appropriation of \$4,275 to John S. Willard & Co. for consirection.

The appropriation of \$4.275 to John S. Willard & Co. for furniture for the Treasury building was struck out, as recommended by the Committee; \$5.000 for continuing the work on the Marine Hospital at Chicago, Ill., was inserted on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) argued that the appropriations for furniture for public buildings were excessive. He moved to lessen the expenditure for furniture for the Court-House at Springfield, Ill., from \$1,500 to \$500, and called for the Yeas and Nays. Rejected.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) offered an amendment appropriating \$10,000 to provide necessary food for the Sisseton and Warpeton Santee Sloux Indians in Dakota Territory. Adopted.

The bill was reported to the Senate and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to take up the Income Tax bill. Not agreed to—Yeas, 20; Nays, 27.

THE GEORGIA BILL coming up in order, it was postnoned, and made the special order for Tuesday next, so that the Senators absent at the funeral of Gen. Thomas might be present at the taking of the vote.

taking of the vote.

At 4:25 the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TANNER (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution directing the Committee on the Library to cause to be painted a portrait of the late Major-Gen. mas, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol as a memorial of his great services to the

in the Capitol as a memorial of his great services to the country and of his distinguished worth as a soldier and citizen. Referred.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill in relation to the taxation of banks and their shareholders, making their real extate franchise and personal property, excepting United States bonds, subject to State taxation, and making their shares taxable to the holders, provided that the rate of taxation shall be no higher than on the same character of property in the State. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. STEVENSON (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the condition of the work on the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Adopted.

Dr. ARCHER (Dem., Md.) introduced a bill to regulate pensions in the Navy and Marine Corps. Referred.

Mr. McCRARY (Rep., Ilowa), from the Committee on Elections, reported the bill removing political disabilities from F. E. Shober, member elect from the Vith Congressional District of North Cavolina, and permitting him to belavor in. The bill was passed.

Wr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), rising to a personal explana-

from F. K. Shober, member elect from the vith Congressional District of North Carobina, and parmitting him to beloworn in. The bill was passed.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

Wr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Gen. O. O. Howard of the Freedman's Bureau, complaining of a remark made by him (Wood) in the House a few days since to the effect that Gen. Howard had grown rich in the Freemen's Bureau, and that the bill then before the House was to enable him to control \$600,000 more. The letter having been read, Mr. Wood said that the remark attributed to himself was entirely correct; he had made use of it. What he had said was founded on a firm conviction of its truth, based on common report and common rumor. Gen. Howard, by his own official report, had disbursed \$12,955,559, and was personally responsible for the manner in which that fund thad been disbursed. As Gen. Howard's letter challenged investigation, he thought that the House should order an invostigation into the discharge of his official duty. He charged that Gen. Howard had been guilty of malversation and dereliction of duty on the following points:

First: That he has taken from the appropriations made for and the recipts of that Burean more than \$500,000 in properly and without authority of has for the Howard University find were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

Third: That bends issued in aid officers of his staff.

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Third: That bends issued in the province of the liand, which have not yet been redeemed or pad, not have redeemed or his only th

recounts as such. Fourth, the University building and Hospital were built of float from the University building and Hospital were built of lacut brick furnished by the American Building Block Company, of hisch Gen. Howard, Charles Howard, Gen. K. i. Whattlesey and C. W. Iverd, all attached to the Bureau, were interested as stockholders. Pytha. That the specifications for the construction of these buildings rovided that the material used in their erection should be taken from

orded that the material used in their erection about he taken from the brick made by this company, thus prevening competition and security the use of that brick and no other for that purpose. Such: That the brick so used was used and nearly worthless, parts of a building having failen down in consequence, and other parts have no been repaired and rebuilt at an expense of \$1,3,000.

Schenik: That, by his consent and with his knowledge, lumber longing to the Government was used by this Company, and appropriations.

nce been repaired and the consent and with his knowledge, lumber screenth. That, by his consent and with his knowledge, lumber clonging to the Government was used by this Company, and approprited to it as was benefit, being resold to its employée. Eights: That he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds for the Bureau, for the privilege of a headquarters.

Nucht: That he draws three salaries, viz. tone as a Brigadier-General as the United States Army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's lureau, and a third as head of the Howard University.

Truck: That he has paid from the fund of the Bureau over \$40,000 as the construction of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, taking the church bounds in return, which he has either returned in his accounts as cash on hand, or sent South for the purposes of the Bureau.

Exceptible is has advanced a large sum from the funds of the Bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which have been sent to Tenuessee to help the Freedmen's achoosis in that State.

a payment, which have been sent to I unusue to any actions in that State.

The 1/th That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in this city, swend by an officer of the Bureau, to be transferred to a Freedmen's School in North Carolina, the officer taking the money appropriated for that school, thus perpetrating a fraud both upon the Government and the freeducent: That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about 100 acres near the Lunatic Asylum in the county, for which the

100 acres near the Lunatic Asylum in the county, for which funds and other property of the Government were used. Buildure rected thereon, built of lumber belonging to the Government, at or soid to the freedmen at exobitant prices, and that he and ('Charles Howard) were personally interested in this transact

other (Canter Speculation, a private peculation, a private peculiary speculation, a private peculiary speculation, a private peculiary speculation.

Fourteenth: He has discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner Fourteenth of him.

Four-relian in the manufacturing and in the interest of him-fit he Bureas with extravagence, negligence, and in the interest of him-elf and family and immediate friends.

Fifteenth: That he is in favor of a ring known as the "Preedmen's lurean Ring," with connections and influences with the Freedmen's avings Bank and the Freedmen's School of the South, and the political achiery of a party in the Southern States, and whose practice has een to devote the official authority and power of the Bureau to personal and notifical profit. In conclusion, Mr. WOOD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to examine and port whether Gen. O. O. Howard has managed the fur

intrusted to him as Commissioner with integrity, and whether certain moneys appropriated for and received by the Bureau has not been devoted to other purposes than those directed by law, with authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) raised the question of or-

der whether unanimous consent to make a personal explanation extended to permission to offer resolutions.

The SPEAKER replied that it did not.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. WOOD said he had selected for the investigation a committee company of the committee company.

committee composed entirely of Republicans, and he doubted whether the gentleman from Tennessee would take the personal and political responsibility of keeping out the resolution. Mr. MAYNAED said he would take the responsibility to do what he considered his duty.

Mr. WOOD—I have made my statement and offered my resolution, and the majority of the House may take the

responsibility and the majority of the House may take the responsibility and the consequence.

The SPEAKER—The resolution is not before the House Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) remarked that, after the statement made by the gentleman from New-York, he thought the matter should be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor for investigation, and he moved a resolution for the theory are sent to the control of t

on Fadeston and Labor for investigation, and he proved a resolution for that purpose.

Mr. PETERS (Rep., Me.) hoped there would be no objection to that. As a Representative of a State that was proud of the name of Gen. C.O. Howard, he hoped that those charges, in which there was no truth whatever, would be fully investigated.

Mr. DAWES said that when he made the motion he

and to the country that such a statement made by a mem-ber of the House should be fully investigated.

Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) suggested that the proper Committee to investigate the matter was the Committee

Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) suggested that the proper Committee to investigate the matter was the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) trusted there would be no objection to the resolution, feeling that no member entertained any doubt that the result would be a complete exculpation and vindication of Gen. Howard. He protested, however, against the abuse of the confidence of the House under guise of a personal explanation, and the occasion being made use of for a premeditated attack upon a person outside.

Mr. WOOD defended his course by representing the great difficulty which Democratic members had in object of the confidency which Democratic members had in object.

Gen. Howard. If Gen. Howard were proved to be innocent, no member would be more rejoiced than himself.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass) said that the gentleman (Mr. Wood) in presenting these charges against Gen. Howard, made himself responsible for them. He trusted that the investigation would be made, and that if Gen. Howard was found guilty, the House would deal properly with him; but that if the gentleman from New-York had allowed himself to be made a vehicle for unfounded, malicious and treacherous slander, the House would deal with him.

Mr. WOOD said that he was willing to take the personal responsibility of any charges that he made, and he hoped that when the House had concluded the investigation of Gen. Howard, it would turn its attention to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), and investigate him also.

him also.

After further discussion by Messra. SCHENCK, SHANKS, DAWES, COX, PETERS, and HALE, the resolution offered by Mr. Dawes, referring the matter to the Committee on Education and Labor was adopted.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour. set aside.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour.

Bills were reported from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and passed, as follows: To extend the provisions of the act of the 29th of August, 1832, to provide further remedial justice in the United States Courts; authorizing copies of evidence filled in one department to be issued in other departments of the Governments; prescribing the forms of the enacting and resolving clauses of acts, and resolutions of Congress, and relations of the construction thereof.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. INGER-SOLL (Rep., Ill.) moved to go to the business on the Speaker's table in order to get at the bill for an Air Line Railroad between Washington and New York.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) wished to go into Committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. BROOKS (Rep., Mass.) demanded the Yeas and Nays, remarking that it was a question between the reduction of taxes and the creation of a corporation.

The House refused to go to the business on the Speaker's table by Yeas 78, to Nays 81.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to go into Committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) inquired of Mr. Schenck with the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the component of the contraction of the contraction

Tariff bill.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) inquired of Mr. Schenck whether it was his purpose to press the Tariff bill to a conclusion! He asked that question because he desired to bring up as soon as possible resolutions in regard to Caba.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that it was his intention to push Mr. SCHENCK replied that it was his more than the Tariff every day as fast as possible.

Mr. BANKS said he did not wish to come in conflict with the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, but he desired, as soon as possible consistent with the business of the House, to take action on the resolutions

n regard to Cuba. The House then, at 3 o'clock, went into Committee on Mr. WHEELER (Rep., N. Y.) in the Chair, resuming its consideration at the clause taxing cordials, &c., \$2 per galments are true, then this prisoner is guilty or innocent

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) moved to strike out of the Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) moved to strike out of inclause the provise forfeiting any brandy or other spirit uous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than 1s gailons. He wanted to know the reason for the provise.

Mr. SCHENCK explained that it was to guard the better against smuggling, which could be done more easily

ter against smuggling, which could be done more easily in large than in small packages.

The amendment was rejected.

The clause stands as reported in the bill.

The next two clauses, in reference to bay rum and to coloring for brandy, were passed over without amend-

ment.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mich.) moved to amend the next clause as to mineral or medicinal waters, by adding the proviso "that mineral or medicinal waters which are the product of springs within five miles of the boundary of the United States may be imported free of duty," which

as agreed to.

The next clause was that taxing cigars, cigarettes and

The next clause was that taxing cigars, eigarettes and cheroots \$2 per pound and 22 per cent ad valorem. Mr. 8TKONG (Rep., Conn.) moved to increase the duty to \$3 per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. SCHENCK argued against the amendment as tending to encourage smuggling, and on the ground that by the bill as reported the cigar-makers of this country were abundantly protected. The matter was discussed at considerable leight by Messrs. SCHENCK, WASHBURN (Mass.), MYERS, DICKEY, KELLOGG, PLATT, KERR, and other members.

(Mass.), MYERS, DICKEY, KELLOGG, PLATT, KERK, and other members.

Mr. KERR (bem., Ind.) submitted that in the interest of the revenue and of the people, the duty on cigars should be left as recommended by the Committee, which gave ample protection to the cigar-maker and to the to-bacco-raiser.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Mass.) replied to the argument of Mr. Kerr, contending that under the bill the cigar manufacturers were not sufficiently protected.

Mr. WOOD (bem., N. Y.) supported the proposition to increase the duty.

Mr. MYERS (kep., Penn.) argued against a reduction of the present tariff on cigars, claiming that nothing less would give protection to American cigar-makers.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) argued that the reduction of the tariff on cigars in 1966 had not increased the revenue, and had struck down and paralyzed the cigar manufacturers in this country. mr. SCHENCK, in reply to the statement of Mr. Dawes.

Mr. SCHENCK, in reply to the statement of Mr. Dawes, said the quantity of eigars made in 1868 was five hundred and ninety millions, while in 1869, under the reduced tariff, the quantity made had increased to nine hundred and ninety-one millions.

Finally, the discussion closed, and an amendment, offered by Mr. WASHBURN of Massachusetts, making the

fored by Mr. WASHBURN of Massachusette, duty \$2 50 per pound, was agreed to, 81 to 36. Pending the amendment offered by Mr. STRONG to make the duty \$3 a pound and 59 per cent ad valorem, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NOTES.

Unmixed benefits are not the lot of humanon the 25th uit., a man bought a large box for \$8. On opening it, he finds currant jelly and cats mingled inse-parably. He bitterly complains that there is too much jelly for good horse feed, and too much cats for jelly cake

A Mrs. Churchill, who advocates Woman Suffrage in Vermont, refused the company of a man who is a member of the Woman Suffrage Association, and de clared that he must leave the canvass or she would leave the State. He is said to have needed her support, being drunk. It is rather early in the history of this movement for it to suffer from the vice that is so apt to overcome

When the ruling passion is a tendency to steal, it may be strong even at the grave. It rarely, however, exhibits such strength as in the case of one Fassett, last Tuesday night in Philadelphia. He attempted the theft of the head and foot-stones of a grave, but was arrested with them upon a wheelbarrow. When such mementoes become permanently his own, the epitaph upon them should include the poetic words: "I love to steal."

A correspondent of The Boston Common wealth states that the chair now occupied by Schater Revels is not the actual piece of furniture once used by Reveis is not the actual piece of invilture once used by Jefferson Davis. In April, 1861, when the Sixth Massachusetts regiment—that had been attacked in Baltimore just previously—was guarding the Capitol, some of the soldlers ascertained, by inquiry, which chair had been occupied by the rebel chief, and broke it to pieces. Perhaps the thought that the precious relic was thus saved from the contaminating touch of the colored Senator may reconcile the friends of Mr. Davis to the circumstances of its destruction. If women really believe themselves anxious

to assist the vast numbers of their sex who with diffi culty support themselves in our crowded cities, let them organize plans to convey the surplus to these parts of the country where there is a famine of women. It is said, for instance, that at Scales's Plants organize plans to convey the surplus to those parts of the country where there is a famine of women. It is said, for instance, that at Scales's Diggings, Sierra County, California, there are only two single ladies to 60 single men; and when the married folks get up bails and meetings, the emulous sixty break into platoons of thirty adorers apiece to each of the attractive two. We doubt, moreover, whether there is an instance on record of a California miner seeking a divorce, and wives are pretty sure of good treatment when their places are so hard to augusty.

The exceedingly trite proverb about marry ing in haste was verified in Sacramento last month. A girl about 15 years of age applied at the Police-Station for girl about 15 years of age applied at the Poice-Station for the arrest of her husband, to whom she was married when only 12 years old, and whom she accused of threat-ening her life. Afterward, she came to an agreement with him, and the suit was withdrawn; but then her parents interfered, and asked to have her restrained from living with her husband, as they disputed the regularity of her marriage. After an exceedingly stormy interview, each of the women having an infant in her arms, matters were settled by having the young comple married a second time, which it is hoped will serve them three years more, till they both become of age and jour-ney to Chicago.

Helena, Montana, has, during the past few months, experienced a weekly "stampede" of its inhabi-tants to some new "gulch," the fabulous richness of tants to some new "gulch," the fabulous richness of which the old "Forty-niners" seem almost as ready to believe in as though they had not already gone on a hundred similar fools' errands. The latest movement has been toward Cedar Creek, where soe men are reported as at present "panning" out from 20 cents to \$1.50 worth of gold to a pan. The fame of these "digsrings" has already spread over the entire Pacific slope and old miners are crossing the mountains on snow-shoes from Walla Walla and other northwestern towns, while ploneers from San Francisco report a "move on the road" from California, with a heavy emigration from that State in May, if the bottom does not fall out of the mines before the snow melts on the mountains.

A late trayeler in Europe tells an amusing A late traveler in Europe tells an amusing

story about an American who, having entered a Parisian restaurant, could think of no French phrase in which to give his order. At last he stammered out, "J'ai faim," give his order. At last he stammered out, "J'ai faim," but pronounced the last word so that the waiter understood him to say, "J'ai femme," and supposing that he wished to wait for a companion, left him. After waiting a long time, seeing that the waiter did not seem disposed to attend to his wants, and thinking that he must have made some mistake in the grammatical construction of his sentence, the man rang again, and this time said to the waiter, "Je sum faim," pronouncing the last word femme, as before. The waiter started in astonishment, and having surveyed the man from head to foot, hastened to the cashier, and assured him that the big whiskered fellow cashier, and assured him that the big-whiskered fellow at table No. 3 must be insane, "for he says he's a

The following letter to the Publisher of THE FRIBUNE demonstrates the fact that Americans and Englishmen are not the only ones who sometimes make ridiculous blunders when they attempt to express them-

ridiculous blunders when they attempt to express themselves in a foreign tongue:

Reelly, Date of the post-stamp.

To the respectable Publisher of the Tribune New York:

If we have herewith the honor to present to you enclosed our circulair, considering the establishment of a permanent fair for merchants at Berlin we are in the hope to touch with this the greatest interests of your honourable subscribers, and not to commit an error in believing, Sir, that you will turn your energetic assistance to our recent establishment. At the same time we request you to indicate us, please, the number of copies, we have to send you, for adding our circulair to your estimated gazette and to cummunicate us the charges, this manipulation will cause.

We remain, Sir,

We remain, Sir, yours respectfully THE MCFARLAND TRIAL.

THIRD DAY-A JURY OBTAINED.

The trial of Daniel McFarland for the mur der of Albert D. Richardson was resumed yesterday, at 11 a. m., before Recorder Hackett. The court room, as on the previous day, was only partially filled, no persons being admitted except those subpensed as jurors or witnesses.

Mr. McFarland, accompanied by his little son Percey, was

present at an early hour. Mr. Bartholomew Smith, the last juror called vester day, and whose examination was partially completed, was recalled. The second and third jurors were sworn as riers, and, after hearing an argument from counsed, they decided that the juror was not indifferent, and he was

After calling several jurors, all of whom were found to have formed and expressed opinions, Edwin L. Trowbridge, a broker, was called and examined by Mr. Spencer. Q. Have you heard of or read anything about this case

Q. Have you formed and expressed, or formed or ex pressed, any opinion with reference to the guilt or inno ence of the party accused! A. I have. By Judge Garvin-Q. Is your opinion based entirely on

newspaper readings or on conversation with other sons! A. On both. Q. Could you sit and try this case without regard en-

tirely to any preconceived impressions that you entitained on the subject. A. I think so. Q. And render your verdict on the evidence to be sub

nitted to your consideration. A. I think so. The Court-To the defense-Do you press your chalenge or withdraw it! Mr. Spencer-If we take any step backward we will an-

Mr. Graham-It has been settled that if a man has any opinion formed already, he is disqualified. The law says

the formation or expression of an opinion, if it is an ab olute opinion, is a positive ground of disqualification The Court-I so understand the law, Mr. Graham. Judge Davis-This gentleman says that on the reading e had formed an opinion-an opinion that if these state

can has formed an opinion by reading the newspapers, on the assumption that those reports were true. [To the Q. Did you have any conversations with persons con

ust as it happens to impress their minds. This gentle

nected in the case. A. No. Sir. Q. Only among your friends? A. Yes, Sir, that was

Mr. Graham-Lightning is a dangerous element to play with, if the Court please. They brought it in on Monday to hurt us, and now we bring it in to hurt them. It would be well for counsel to look 34 hours ahead. I never apply anything to my adversary which I think I may not have applied to me within a week. At one time the prosecution are perfectly delighted with a juror. At another time they are perfectly opposed to look at him Now, I think we have observed consistency and uniformity. The only reason why I press this point is, that we do not want to lose sight of our logal latitude and longi-tude in this case. Justice Marcy, in the case of The People agt. Mather, uses this language: "The law at-taches disqualification to the fact of having and expressing an opinion, and does not look beyond to examine oe casion, or weigh the evidence on which that opinion is founded." If the juror says, on further examination, hat his opinion is purely hypothetical; if he says that he has no opinion except what grows out of supposition, that is a very different aspect given to his testimony.

Judge Davis-I do not think, Sir, that the counsel for the prosecution are entitled to the lecture which the learned counsel on the other side sees fit to give us. Your Honor will give us the justice to say that since this inrestigation began we have allowed the utmost scope to that counsel's imagination in propounding questions, and for all inquiry that he has put on foot. My learned associate and myself have determined that no man shall sit in that jury-box who is not competent. Where a juror states that he can decide on the evidence alone, he is clearly qualified. This gentleman said he had formed su opinion, but that it would not affect him in the slightes

Mr. Graham-I shall hold that your principal challenge is not sustained. The only question before you is whether he is disqualified for principal cause. The private counsel on the other side [Judge Davis] stated yesterday that they consented that the jury separated. The only person who could make any objection would be the prisoner.

Judge Davis—We stated that we had no objection to

the jury separating now, but when the jury was impanneled it would be a question for the Court. Mr. Graham-I do not think that any Court, after the

precedents that have been established in this city, will isten to the suggestions of that kind, especially from a private counsel in the public prosecution. I was offered high position in a criminal prosecution, which I de clined because I did not want to carn any blood money We may yet accept this juror, but we cannot part with our legal rights. This juror has stated that he has formed and expressed an opinion, an opinion nevertheless within his control. The exclusion or disqualification attaches to the formation or expression of an opinion, and the mere fact that he thinks he can control it does not remove the legal objection at all.

Judge Garvin-I desire to say a single word in regard to a remark made by the counsel. He says that he had an understanding with me about the separation of the are: has the gentleman any doubt but that I will carry out my arrangement!

Mr. Grabam-No. Sir: I have not. Judge Garvin-I do not intend to imprison these jurors The Court-I think that on the principles enunciated

that your challenge is unsustained. Mr. Spencer-I now challenge to the favor Q. Have you a wife! A. Yes, Sir.

O And children! A. Yes, Sir. Q. Do you attend any church! A. I do.

Q. Of what denomination! A. Episcopal.
Q. Are you of opinion that if sworn has a juror in the

ase you can give Mr. McFarland a perfectly fair, morei-ul, and impartial trial! A. I think so. Mr. Spencer—I withdraw my challenge for favor, and, in the part of the defense, I am willing to accept the Judge Garvin-We accept the juror.

Judge Garvin-We accept the juror.

After the examination of several other jurors, all of whom were found incompetent, a recess of 15 minutes was then taken. Upon the reassembling of the Court, Patrick Darby was called, and tried as follows:

Q. Have you formed or expressed an opinion on the subject of the guilt or innocence of this prisoner! A.

Yes, Sir.
Q. Was that opinion based on what you read in the ewspapers † A. That is all. Q. Did you read any one, or more than one † A. I guess

have more than one.

Q. What papers † A. Herald and News.

Q. Did you read all that appeared in any one of them †

A. I might have done so.

Q. Did you assume what you read to be true. A. Yes.

Q. If it should turn out not to be true, then you have Q. It is should turn one to be to be true; then you are opinion 1. A. Of course I have no opinion.

Q. Then any opinion you have formed, or expressed, as been on the supposition that what you read was

Q. Then any opinion you have formed, or expressed, has been on the supposition that what you read was true! A. Yes, Sir.
Q. And if it should turn out not to be true you are without an opinion! A. Yes, Sir.
Judge Davis—Have you any conscientious scruples in regard to finding a verdict against the prisoner where the penalty is death! A. Yes, Sir.
Mr. Graham—What do you mean by that! Would you refuse to find a man guilty of a capital offense if you sat as a juror, provided the evidence established his guilt!
A. Well, that would be according to the evidence I would hear from both parties.

A. Well, that would be according to the evidence I would hear from both parties.

Q. You would not refuse to perform your oath because you were opposed to the punishment of death. A. I lean on the side of McFarland. [Laughter.]

Q. If you were to sit in that chair, and any one else was on trial for his life, would you refuse to render a verslet if the evidence showed he was guilty! A. No; I would not in any other case, but in this case I should—
Recorder Hackett—Stand asside, Sir.

Geo. S. Hardy, Peter C. Rodell, Sixteenth Ward merchant, and Sigismund Summerfield, No. 411 Nineteenth St., were then weighed and found wanting.

Win. Kearney of the Ninth Ward, in reply to the questions of Mr. Graham, said he had read The Herald, Sun, and Neus, and knew nothing of the case except what he

and Ners, and knew nothing of the case except what he had read in the papers, the opinion that I formed them does not now exist; could decide the case impartially. This juror was challenged peremptorily.

Thomas Mills, a dry goods dealer, doing business at No. 138 Bowery, was then called, and questioned as follows, by Mr. Gerry:

138 Bowery, was then called, and questioned as follows, by Mr. Gerry:
Q. Have you formed any opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of this prisoner! A. Yes, Sir.
Q. From what! A. From nothing more than I read in the newspapers at the time.
District Attorney—Do you stand in such a condition in regard to this case that you can decide it on the evidence! A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Without reterence to any preconceived impressions or opinions you may have on the subject! A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Are you acquainted with the prisoner or any of his friends! A. No, Sir.
Q. Have you conversed about this case with other persons! A. I have.
Q. Expressed any opinion on the subject! A. Nothing decided.
Q. Are you acquainted with any of the parties to the

Q. Are you acquainted with any of the parties to the ransaction. A. No. Sir; not one decided.

Q. Are you acquainted with any of the parties to the transaction. A. No, Sir; not one.

Q. Conversed pwith any one since the opening of the Court. A. Only with the jurors.

Q. Could you give an impartial opinion. A. My opinion would be given solely upon the evidence in the case.

Q. How long have you been engaged in business. A. Over seven years.

Q. And where. A. At 138 Bowers.

Q. Have you any conscientious scruples in regard to finding a vertilet against the prisoner in a case where the punishment is death. A. No, Sir.

This juror was accepted and sworn.

THE KLEVENTH JUROR.

After a number of individuals had been called the eleventh juror, Abram F. Prune of the Seventh Ward, took the stand. He was asked if he had heard or read of the case, and replied that he had read it, but had formed no definite opinion concerning it.

Indee Davis—Have you any conscientious scruples 12